V. CONTINUING EDUCATION POLICY FOR LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

Professions are regulated through the licensure process if the following can be demonstrated:

(1) The practice of the profession by unqualified individuals represents a serious risk to the life, health, safety, welfare or economic well-being of the public;
(2) The profession requires specialized knowledge and skill which would make it difficult or impossible for a lay person to evaluate the qualifications of a practitioner; and
(3) The benefits of licensure to the public outweigh any potential harmful effects such as a decrease in the availability of practitioners or higher costs of services.

The following course topics provide an accurate and legally defensible method of defining the knowledge, skills and abilities (KSAs) required to safely practice the profession of landscape architecture. These same KSAs form the appropriate content for the Landscape Architect Registration Examination (L.A.R.E.).

These courses topics, related to these health, safety and welfare issues, shall be considered acceptable for credit as professional development hours in fulfillment of the continuing education requirement for Landscape Architects registered with the Tennessee State Board of Architectural and Engineers. The registrant shall also meet the requirements per 0120-5-.06 (Types of Acceptable Continuing Education), of the Rules for Continuing Education established by The Tennessee State Board of Architectural and Engineering Examiners.

KNOWLEDGE

(A) LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES

1. Planning and land use law
2. Construction law
3. Governmental policies and laws that affect the use and/or development of land
4. Development restrictions (e.g., zoning, easements, covenants, codes)
5. Construction contracts and the responsibilities of the various parties under the construction contract
6. Professional liability issues
7. The bid evaluation process, including alternates, unit prices, bidder qualifications, bonds, etc.
8. Legal aspects of the bidding process, such as bid form, bid bond, addenda, etc.
9. Legal procedures for change orders and addenda
10. Ethical standards for professional practice

(B) INVENTORY

1. Information sources, such as existing documentation, land surveys, land use plans, aerial surveys, remote sensing (GIS), zoning

2. Sources of information on specific site uses, such as sports fields, amphitheater seating, picnic areas, playground safety and golf courses, etc.
3. Surveying practices

(C) ANALYSIS

1. Mathematics
2. Geology
3. Historical patterns of land use
4. Sociological, historical and cultural influences on design
5. Behavioral factors relating to design
6. Psychological and sensory implications of landscape design
7. Natural site conditions and ecosystems
8. Resource preservation
9. Floodplain management principles
10. Littoral effects on design and construction (e.g., tidal)
11. Stormwater management technologies
12. Water supply and conservation technologies
13. Characteristics of fire hazard areas
14. Visual analysis methods and techniques
15. Topography
16. Hydrology
17. Hydraulics (e.g., stormwater collection systems, pumping systems)
17. Soils (e.g., pedology, mechanics)

(D) DESIGN ISSUES

1. Design principles (e.g., scale, function, balance)
2. Aesthetic principles of landscape design
3. Regional, urban, and community planning principles
4. Influences of internal and external views on land use and development (e.g., views, vistas, view sheds
5. Functional relationships among program elements
6. Influences of transportation systems on land use and development
7. Roadway alignment design principles
8. Intersection and stopping site distance considerations (e.g., vision cones)
9. Elements of vehicular and pedestrian circulation systems and their design requirements
10. Code requirements and design principles for universal accessibility
11. How previous, existing, or potential uses surrounding a site affect land use and development
12. Micro and macro climatic conditions and systems (e.g., wind, solar access)
13. Principles of sustainability (i.e., at regional, local and site scales)
14. Characteristics of plant material (e.g., size, shape, texture, color)
15. Plant materials including hardiness, moisture requirements, soil requirements, etc.
15. Landscape maintenance techniques, materials, equipment and practices
16. Noise attenuation and mitigation techniques

(E) CONSTRUCTION METHODS AND PROCESSES

1. Construction methods and techniques
2. Construction equipment and technologies
4. Quality control procedures for construction, such as delivery, storage, testing, etc.
5. Sequencing of design, approval, permitting and construction activities
6. Methods of installation of construction materials
7. Principles of grading and drainage
8. Land and water reclamation procedures (e.g., quarry, mines, landfill)
9. Wetland creation and mitigation
10. Materials and techniques for erosion and sedimentation control
11. Utility systems and their design requirements
12. Irrigation types and systems
13. Elements of lighting systems, including light sources and their design requirements
14. Factors influencing selection of plant materials (e.g., availability, cost, maintenance, location, survivability, dependability)

(F) DOCUMENTATION AND ADMINISTRATION

1. Presentation techniques (e.g., computer visualization/simulations, renderings, perspectives)
2. Common graphic symbols
3. Coordinate systems and layout techniques and conventions
4. Components of specifications for a project
5. Specification types (e.g., material, workmanship, performance, proprietary)
6. General and supplemental conditions, special provisions, and technical specifications and their organizations
7. Computer technology for design and administration

(G) DETAILS

1. Typical construction details (e.g., material, fasteners, finishes, assemblies)
2. Site construction materials, including availability, costs, basic characteristics and applications
3. Site amenities (e.g., benches, kiosks, waste receptacles)
4. Pools, fountains, and their design requirements
5. Playground equipment and their design requirements
6. Decks, walls, and overhead structures
7. Structural considerations below grade (e.g., soil bearing, footing foundation systems)
8. Structural considerations above grade (e.g., walls, handrails, spans, decking)
9. Pavement design and materials
10. Structural considerations for small structures

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